

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, will be published on the 1st of January, 1874, after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 24TH, 1873.

ALTHOUGH satisfactory as an evidence that the Government is taking some interest in the question of the blockade of Hongkong by the Customs Revenue Cruisers, it is doubtful whether the appointment of a Commission on the question is altogether a subject for congratulation. A Commission is too slow a machinery to effect much good in a case of this kind, and it is to be feared will in all likelihood work into the hands of the Chinese, by enabling them to openly raise the question, an international question, in which they know they are almost certain to win. Although there were many points on which the public differed from Sir Richard MacDonnell, there was but one opinion that he proved himself a master of diplomacy, in dealing with questions of this kind. By his sharp and decisive action he effected more in a few days than could be hoped for under the most favourable circumstances from Commissions in as many years. The main facts with regard to the matter are so well known, that a Commission can add very little to the information which has long been in possession of the Government, but has been systematically ignored. The difficulty from which the trade of Hongkong suffers no doubt comes immediately from without, but the main cause is within the Colony itself. Revenue cruisers could do comparatively little in the way of imposing taxes on the trade of the Colony, if there were not arrangements in Hongkong itself for the collection of dues upon opium, if not upon other articles. Years ago this journal was the means of pointing out the existence in the Colony of an establishment, where taxes on opium were collected on behalf of the Canton Authorities or Guards, and on the matter being exposed, Sir Richard MacDonnell took such steps that the establishment was shut up the next day, and he carried the question further, and induced the Viceroy of Canton to declare that such cruisers as were assisting in the squeezing should be regarded as pirates. Later on, namely, some three years ago, we called attention to a system of squeezing the salt junks in the Colony, of a very similar description to that which had been before discovered with regard to opium. The men levying the illegal tax were brought up before the Police Magistrate, on a charge of receiving money under false pretences, but were shortly after released, as the Government discovered that the matter was a diplomatic question to be settled at Canton, and we presume it continued a diplomatic question to the present day, as nothing more has been heard with regard to it, and our latest information was that the salt tax office was going on undisturbed, exactly as before. We now have a Commission to inquire into these matters—and shall probably find that it will turn out ultimately as useful as the diplomatic action. Most certainly it can be of no service unless the Executive of the Colony is prepared to follow up the proof of the existence of anything in the form of establishment for levying taxes on the trade with promptitude and vigour. There are a series of stereotyped explanations of offices of this kind for levying taxes, and if the principle be admitted that agencies can be established here without the express sanction of the Government for levying taxes which are payable at Canton, the trade of the Colony will be virtually placed at the mercy of the officials and Guards at Canton.

We have always been disposed to attribute the real difficulty with regard to this subject to the inability of the local Government to inform itself as to what is going on among the Chinese, and its willingness to rely more and more upon the Chinese in detective and Police matters, in places of resolutely setting to work to obtain reliable means of information for itself, and it would seem to be at this point that the authorities should take steps to put a stop to existing abuses. Unless they are prepared to nip in the bud every Chinese Agency in Hongkong, in connection with the so-called revenue establishments at Canton, they will not succeed in maintaining the independence of the Colony, and, if they cannot do this, they will be forced to come to some understanding with the Chinese Authorities, so that the duties may be levied in a regular manner. It will probably be towards this end that the Chinese will endeavour to turn two labours of the Commission which has been appointed, and, although it is by no means certain that, on grounds of equity, some such arrangement might not naturally be come to, it will be but little creditable to the administrative powers of Hongkong, if we are placed in the dignified position of having to give in upon the question, simply because we are so ignorant of what is going on among the Chinese.

that we cannot put down establishments for the collection of duties, which are openly existing in the Colony.

The steamer *Asia* left Shanghai for this port on the 23rd instant.

The soldiers of the Colony appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, for the first time.

The Recreation Club Scratch Race came off last evening as unopposed, and was won by the *Schaeffer*, *Hebe* second, and *Norfolk* a close third.

The M. M. steamer *Mengkong*, which left Hongkong on the 20th of November last, passed Messina on the 22nd instant, and was expected at Marseilles on the 23rd.

A three-bladed propeller is being conveyed to Whampoa this morning by the *China*, steamer, for the engine steamer *Taiping*. It is the same one as was fitted to her in the *Sincere* Canal, when she met with a similar accident.

The Hongkong Dramaatta last night gave a repetition of the well known drama, *Caste*, in which they succeeded so well last year. The parts were read by the same actors, with the exception of the *Shen*, which was left to the *Shen* of the *China*, who, when she met with a similar accident.

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the side, and kept nudging him with his elbow, pulling his coat sleeve, and, after a few moments, the man was seated at Kowloon; still he was not taken to the usual landing place, but to a sandy beach about 100 yards from it. He got up and went towards the bay for the purpose of getting out; the man followed him, and he handed him a ten cent piece in payment of the boat hire, and the man, who was a boatman, took it and went to the other side of the boat.

Witness said he had not been to Kowloon, and had not been to the *China*, and had not been

For Sale.

more or less drunk; that Roger Tichborne was always drunk; that Captain Gates and Harkins, and poor Captain Brown, were well drunk; that Captain Gates and Captain Harkins were on board her, both drunk; and that she went to sea with every soul on board her so drunk that it was no wonder she was lost. All this Captain Gates, although pressed by Dr. Kewsey, most emphatically and indignantly denied. He went over, in short, the evidence of Capt. Brown, questioned by question, and then, by question, gave it a flat denial. "While I do not especially do this, that is, that the captain Brown had pointed his coat as present in the gallery; he had actually been engaged at Hull as garrison to the Board of Trade. Such was the rotting evidence of Captain Gates, which was supported by his brother in the ports of the sea. Captain Harkins, who is at present lost of a loading boat at Preston, in Lancashire, Captain Gates, the good ship the *George Fife*, of 1,000 tons, lay in the Harbour. Captain Harkins, indignantly repudiated the whole story told by Captain Brown, and, with regard to Captain Brown himself, declared roundly that he had never known any such person; but added that he had known a certain John Brown, who, although he was, of course, unable to identify this man as Capt. Brown, had, in the course of his defence, very indignant was Capt. Harkins at the aspersions which Captain Brown had thrown on his character. "I deny it to *to* he kept crying out, wrestling manfully with a gigantic red wrapper that flapped about his like a帆, with its short sleeves in a good deal bent to wind, and it did not fit in *to*; and, as roundly as the gallant old skipper's appearance, that it became him to apologize to explain why Capt. Brown, having first stated that everybody on the *Bella* was drunk, had then felt a little delusion as to mentioning Captain Harkins by name as one of the party. All that Captain Harkins would admit was, that he saw Roger Tichborne "outside, in a glass of beer." It was in his hand when you asked him, "or in his pocket?" Not drunk, you know, or in his pocket? Quite credible it was. Only positive—with a few friends. "We all do that, you know, your wif"; but we don't get drunk over it."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 23rd, EVENING.
A fair amount of business has been done in Bengal drug sales amount to about 8000 rupees. Patan, \$62 to \$597; Benares, \$635 to \$597. The closing quotations are: Patan, \$535 to \$597; Benares, \$597 to \$600. No change in Mawra.

EXPORT CARGOES.
Por British ship *Kingsley Castle*, for New York.—
7,247 rolls Matting; 3,052 packages Fine Crackers; 20,912 boxes; 2,750 boxes Pouichong; Tea 77,000 lbs; 76 boxes Rice; 1,013 lbs; 1,785 boxes of 51 lbs; 1 box Raw Silk; 2,700 boxes; 28 boxes Smurries; 1 box Chum; 2 boxes; 3 boxes; 1 box; 2 boxes Effects; 2 boxes Goods; 1 box Screens; 1 box Preserves; 1 box Lard.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—47 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$200 per share premium.

Union Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tis. 8 per share discount.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$15 per share discount.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$350 per share.

China First Insurance Company's Shares—\$133 per share discount.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$121 per share.

Hongkong and Shanghai Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—29 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tis. 113 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—70 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON DECEMBER 23rd, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Yankee, 200 bags, at \$6.00, by Chon-chong to travelling trader.

Dried *Lily Flowers*, 10 bags, at \$15.00, by Kwan-ying-ching to travelling trader.

American *Flour*, 500 bags, at \$1.02, by Sung-ye lo to travelling trader.

White *Wax*, 2 pieces, at \$6.00, by Hing-ye to travelling trader.

Camphor, 50 piculs, at \$8.00, by Fook-ling; to foreign trade.

Wine, 550 bags, at \$6.30, by Fook-ling to Shanghai merchant.

Yellow Peas, 1,000 piculs, at \$1.75, by Fook-ling to travelling trader.

Black *Dates*, 20 bags, at Tis. 3.00, by Fook-ling to travelling trader.

Liquorice, 60 piculs, at \$5.00, by Fook-ling to travelling trader.

Catgut (without horns), 10 bags, at \$18.20 by Fook-ling to travelling trader.

Anted Star, 30 bags, at \$2.20, by Wing-ye-ching to travelling trader.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice, that any merchandise landed from the Steamers of the UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, or from other Steamers consigned to them, will not be covered by Fire Insurance, but all goods so received will be sold at the risk of the Owners or Consignees thereof, immediately on being landed.

OLYPHANT & CO.
At 1837 Hongkong, 1st December, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong relating to Trade, are invited to place the same on Board of the Register, thereby saving time and trouble.

A moderate sumation charged.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
Houses Agents, &c.,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

At 1824 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-flored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 350 feet on the keel. The depth of the dock at the bottom is 40 feet, and the top 50 feet. Depth of water on the bottom is 55 feet. Depth of water on the sill 33 feet at average spring neap, and 17 feet at average spring tide.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been established.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Machine, Small Lathes, Drilling and Sawing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Engine Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Goods are on the premises, available for storage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remasted, repaired, repaired also in harbour; and iron and steel structures galvanized and painted, at moderate charges.

Particulars to be had at the Office, or at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug, *Wongson*, is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & CO.
At 1839 Fowey, 18th June, 1873.

B. R. O. W. J. O. N. E. S. & C. O.
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected, if 187 Hongkong, 21st February, 1873.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Thornton, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corlett & Sons, Ardrosson.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
At 419, Hongkong, January, 1873.

For Sale.

L. AMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.
HAVE received, and on view, a fine selection of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND STORES.

HANDSOME BONBON BOXES, filled with LICH CONFECTIONERY.

WALKING DOLLS.

MECHANICAL TOYS.

CHOCOLATEIMITATIONS.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

COSTUME CRACKERS.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS.

EXPRESS LUGGAGE CRACKERS.

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE CRACKERS.

BONBON COSSACKS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

DESSERT CHERRIES.

NOUGATINES.

ABRICOUTINES.

DRAGEES, Plain, and filled with LIQUEUR.

CHOCOLATE CREAMES.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS DENTELLES.

CHOCOLATE CHOCOLATE CATONS, &c.

MONIER'S CHOCOLATE DE VANILLE.

BISCUITS DE PARIS.

CARLSBAD and Assorted WAFERS.

FAVORITE BISCUITS.

BLOOM MUSOATELS.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.

FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY.

TEYSONNEAU'S FRUITS, in Syrup.

STRAWBERRIES, in Juise.

CALIFORNIA DESSERT FRUITS.

TRUFFLES DE PERIGORD.

TRUFFLED WOODCOCKS, LARKS, &c.

TRUFFLE DE FOIE GRAS.

LYON SAUSAGES.

ENGLISH OX TONGUES, Collared, Smoked, and Cured.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS STORES.

BOUQUET FANS.

MUSICAL and MECHANICAL LANDSCAPES.

MUSICAL ALBUMS and NEOSSAIRES.

LADIES' WORK BOXES, Fitted.

OPERA GLASSES.

BOHEMIAN VASES.

BRUSH CASES.

VELVET PHOTO FRAMES.

SATIN FRAMED TOILET MIRRORS.

GLOVE BOXES and CARD CASES.

IVORY FANS.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

VIENNA GILT BRONZES.

MICROPHONES and STEREOSCOPES.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.

CIGAR CASES and PORTEMONNAIES.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES.

PORTEFOLIOS and PAINT BOXES.

FOOKING'S DOUBLE ORANGE and WHITE CURACAO.

PER GARNIER'S CHARTREUSE, White, Yellow, Green.

MARASCHINO DI ZARA.

NOYEAU and ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

VERMOUTH DI TORINO.

VERY FINE TAWNY OLD PORT.

LAFFITTE.

BURGUNDIES.

OLD PALE BRANDIES.

KINAHAN'S LL.

GLENLIVET.

KRUG'S and JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS, in Wood and Bottle.

AMONTILLADO.

PALE DRY SHEERS.

1871 Hongkong, 4th December, 1873.

THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Apply to S. ANDERSON & CO.

1872 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE DRY CLARET.

Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to S. ANDERSON & CO.

1873 Hongkong, 29th May, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Apply to S. ANDERSON & CO.

1873 Hongkong, 1st December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Apply to S. ANDERSON & CO.

1873 Hongkong, 1st December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Extracts.

PHOEBE ANNA. From "White Rose and Red," by the Author of "St. Abe."

Dimpled, dainty, ornate, coy,
Barefoot, with mother-roses in plente,
Worn, modest, spry yet prim,
Lily-handled, tiny-toed.

With an ankle clean and neat,
Neatly gloved and trimly booted.

Looking nice and smelling sweet!

Sell-possess'd, subduing beauty

To a sober sense of duty,
Classed, Diana, plump, Ute,

With a smile, with Photo.

How different a creature!

From other wondrous women!

Not's feeling, not a feature,

Had these two fair flowers in common,

One was tall and moulded well,

Large of limb, and grand of gait,

Rich with incense, and with perfume,

With a blushing, innocent, coy,

Laureate, and lascivious-bosomed,

Beautified, and fully ripe.

As a passion-flower fell blossomed,

Born to Love and Love's despair,

Such was Red Rose, and the other?

Tinty, prulish, if you please,

Meant to be happy mother,

With a bunch of housewife's keys,

Prudent, not to be deluded,

Happy, and sober-minded,

Dainty, yet a little sin,

Shows, like a mother, sin,

Wound our valiant's cant,

Round her little dimpled finger."

Half indifferent unto him,

Fair too wise to coax and too wise,

Half to waste affectation,

Fond of modest circumspection,

Quits the bright scenes of being,

With the world in the scenes,

With a mind which penetrated,

In a sky and way myth,

Through the face, and estimated

Gain by grain the spirit's worth,

Probe a man, unapprised,

Let the creature she had captured."

PERSIAN PUNISHMENTS.

It could not interest the general reader were we to dilate upon the particular laws and penalties enacted for each species of misdemeanour, though we may mention that, as there is no system of convict-labour, the government cannot afford to keep men in confinement, and so capital and corporal punishments, with fines, are all that offenders have to dread.

Murder and high-handed robbery are generally punished by death; but as the former is commutable to the heir of the deceased, who has the privilege of doing as he chooses with the murderer, a premium is offered on this species of crime; impudent heirs, not unfrequently getting their relation out of the way, and then, by this law, shielding their tool from any but nominal punishment. Either highway robbery or simple theft to be compromised by a fine, though, by law of the Koran, a thief is subjected to amputation of an arm, hand, ear, or nose; and as the trunk thus mutilated is at once dipped into boiling oil, more rarely follows, and the wound soon heals. For other offences, such as assault, or any injury to the person, &c., the old Jewish law is enforced, unless, indeed, a pecuniary equivalent is given to the prosecutor, or a sufficiently large bribe to the judge, either of which will always prevent any other punishment from being inflicted.

As for the forms of capital punishment in Persia, some of them are too horrible to mention—strangulation or suffocation being among the least offensive methods employed. Sometimes, though rarely, in the case of relations, one life, when offered, is accepted in lieu of the one forfeited. When the king decides on the death of any of the great nobles, or rulers, a special messenger is at once started off with the warrant. He rides night and day until he reaches his destination, when, without any delay, he at once goes to the man, is admitted as coming from the king, and drawing the warrant with one hand, and his scimitar with the other, he then and there kills him, without usually any attempt at resistance being made—*Chambers's Journal*.

HUNTING THE TIGER AND THE BOAR.

If the interest attaching to a peculiar character of field sport is to be measured by frequency of description and variety of illustration, there can be no doubt that "pig-sticking" occupies the foremost place in the estimation of Indian sportsmen.

Strangely to that sort of thing may naturally express surprise that it should be preferred to tiger-hunting, which, with the accompanying array of elephants and beaters, assumes an aspect essentially Oriental; but the experienced old hand knows that there is a wide difference in the excitement attendant upon the two descriptions of chase. The chances in a tiger-hunt are greatly against the *ca-nivora*. If he knew his own interests, the beast, as soon as sighted, would get away as fast as possible from his armed adversaries, for he has not the remotest chance of escape when he comes to close quarters with them. His claws may wound the elephant on which he springs; like a mad, fury fall a victim to the addersness of his attack; his weight on the head of the elephant may bear the colossal foe to the earth, and topple over the occupant of the howdah, but ride half after rifle ball is sent into his body by the rest of the party with unerring rapidity and precision, and have ultimately secured in the brief conflict. This is an extreme case of successful attack in the first instance; more frequently, the tiger falls before he can make his spring. Gorged with his breakfast or his prolonged nocturnal meal, he is incapable of showing fight, and often dies ignobly as soon as he is down. A volley and the repeated nutriment gives a recoil in full in the shape of a few snarls and an expiring groan. It is otherwise with the bear. That gallant denizen of the lucious sugar-cane plantation pits his tusks against the sportsman's lance; his speed against the pace of the little Arabs on which his pursuers are mounted; his rush against the nerve and skill of the repeat antagonist. The humours feel that they have an opponent worthy of their steel, and are proportionately elated at the prospect of victory. With what glee they receive intelligence that a bear has been roused in the vicinity of the camp! *Budia* is immediately sounded, and in a few minutes every man who owns a spear is equipped in helmet, jockey, corse, high boots, and *ala topes*, and springs at once into the pugil. The approach to cover is gentle and cautious; the Arab will have no broadswords, but the tiger is a born fighter, and to spare in the inevitable race. "There, there, sahib!" shouts the leading beater, and the blade, blustering back of a huge grunter is seen just above the high grass jungle. "Drive him into the open!" is the order promptly given and as promptly obeyed. Piggy, alarmed, starts from his domain, and is soon scudding over the rough ground *en route* to some hole shelter. "Off!" and away goes the group full tilt, "First spear" is the object of each cavalry; personal honour, the tusks for a trophy, and possibly the issue of a bet, are the incentives to speed. The blood mounts up, the nerves are braced, the nostrils dilate as the hog is neared and a sharp contest is imminent. Close quarters. "Thud!" the lance has struck the game. He does not fall; he turns enraged, and, bent of the utmost mischief, dashes at the nearest huntsman. The moment is critical; one turn of the wrist, one touch of the spur, and the frightened hog springs out of danger. A moment's hesitation or an awkward piece of equitation, insure a terrible gush, perhaps dismemberment, and the hog revels in a bloody triumph whilst Number Two of the huntsmen delivers

a second thrust. Still the grizzly, grey, daring animal refuses to yield; he stands at bay, and only gives up the ghost when loss of blood, or a well-delivered polo, puts an end to his hopes of successfully prolonging the contest. Now for the banquet: spread the cloth, improvise the gridiron, cool the tea, the Bass, and the Absopp; to titillate with what appetite you may, but be sure the appetite is not bad after such a repast, and fight, and so glorious a result!—*Oriental*.

BRIDAL WREATHS.

Garlands have continued to constitute an essential part of bridal array, in all countries, though the flowers selected for this purpose vary. In Normandy roses find favour. When a man has little or no dowry to give his daughter, it is a saying there that she will give her a chaplet of roses. In Italy the jasmin is the flower selected. In Germany, the myrtle wreath prevails, as in the classic days of Greece and Rome. It is a frequent practice for a young girl to plant a myrtle, and to watch and tend it until the time arrives when she requires its delicate blossoms for a bridal wreath. Should she die unmarried, the same myrtle tree furnishes her "Todtentzen." It is considered extremely unlucky to present another with a myrtle from a plant dedicated to one alone, either for life or death.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Agents, 471 Hongkong, 24th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, Two MILLION POUND.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THE SAMARAN SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARAN.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the Undersigned Agents of the above Company, for marine risks, subject to a brokerage of 10 per cent.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THEATRICAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

NOTICE:

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent, 174 25th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks against Fire at current rates.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THE OUSAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents, 174 25th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Siam, and Penang.

Agents appointed and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium of current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

HONGKONG and after this date, the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE.

Not exceeding Ten days, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding One month, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding Three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding Six months, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding the full annual rate.

For POLICIES against Fire, to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

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